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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	Praveen Kumar		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	570034
Center		Date	17/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर प्रदत्त निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुपालन किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an (indelible imprint on the national movement) Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ Dadabhai Naoroji is fondly called as 'Grand Old Man of India's freedom struggle', because of his immense contribution towards India's Independence Movement.

His Contribution

(a) Economic Critique of Imperial rule

- In his book 'Poverty & uneconomic British Rule', he gave the theory of 'Economic Drain'
- How the British rule is draining India's resources through salaries pensions, capital investment, loans etc.
- Further, he gave the solution to the problem of economic

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exploitation, by complete severance of India's economy with British & development of indigenous industries through India's capital & favourable government policies.

(b) Social Contribution

- He started 'Rast Goftar' journal to reform the social ill's present in the society.

(c) Political Contribution

1906 session, Calcutta - His presidency
↳ 'Self-rule' or 'Swaraj' was declared as the goal of INC

(d) East Indian Association was formed to lobby for India's freedom in London.

Hence, he left an indelible marks in India's movement.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Quit India Movement was started on August 8, 1942 on the failure of Cripps Mission & adamant position of the British Raj.

It marked a new direction in the struggle against the British Colonial rule

(i) Gandhiji's new Mantra 'Do or Die'
- Certainly gave the notion of militant nationalism & a little deviation from Gandhiji's previous passive resistance.

(ii) Leaderless Movement & rise of new leadership
- On August 9, 1942, all major

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Congress leaders were arrested.
- Still the movement continued on breakneck speed & it saw the rise of J.P. Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia etc.

(iii) Women leadership
- Usha Mehta, AA Ali; Sucheta Kriplani provided the leadership thus, leading to new phase in the rise of women in independence movement.

(iv) Parallel government in Tamluk, Satara totally eroded the confidence & credibility of the British Raj.

(v) Almost every section of the society participated, thus giving the idea of penetration of patriotism in India.

Hence, it can be said that It gave new direction to Independence movement.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ Initially, World War II (1939-45) was fought between Germany leadership & British & French leadership.

But, the end of WW II marked the birth of a new international order.

(a) The hegemony of British & French declined.

- USA & USSA emerged as the two power bloc, representing two socio-economic system Capitalism & Communism.

(b) - Fascism & Nazism declined & new political idea of Capitalism & Communism emerged.

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(c) Nuclear race also started between USA & USSA, thus exposing the world to total annihilation, as predicted during Cuba crisis.

(d) Cold war also started between USA & USSR, with almost every countries aligning with one or another power block

(e) Anti-Colonialism movement gained pace & with it, India gave the idea of Non-aligned movement.

(f) Globalisation in polity, economy etc. started with the emergence of UN, IMF etc

Thus, WWII led to new world order that totally changed the idea of global peace & harmony.

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ With the end of colonialism in the Indian subcontinent, two nations emerged, i.e., India & Pakistan. One (India) was based on the idea of secularism & love & other was based on communal hatred.

This conflicting ideology led to numerous wars between India & Pakistan.

(i) Kashmir dispute led to several war b/w Indo-Pak. (1948, 1965 etc.)

(ii) Bangladesh War was started in 1970, because of the genocide in East Bengal, that led to division of Pakistan into

Don't write anything this margin इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें

Pakistan & Bangladesh. Thus, Shimla Agreement (1972) was signed.

- Division of Pakistan into Bangladesh & Pakistan.
- Further, all disputes would be solved bilaterally (Kashmir dispute).

Lahore Declaration (1999) was signed on the backdrop of Kargil war & Nuclear weapon test by both countries.

- It ensured that no country would use nuclear weapon for war.
- Further Pakistan would curb terrorism.

However, depite these two agreements, Pakistan continues to violate the terms of the agreement.

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5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

→ In the recent crisis of migrant workers during COVID-19, Social security has become very important.

Social security is the safety net that society provides for its weaker & vulnerable sections during the times of crisis.

Article 41 in the Constitution provides the right to public assistance in the times of crisis.

How social security ensures economic empowerment.

(a) Right to unemployment allowance, insurance in the times of crisis ensure that no one

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

falls in the poverty trap during crisis.

(b) E.g., PM KISAN ensures economic empowerment of farmers.

(c) MSMEs are also insured under safety net, thus ensuring that no one has to leave job.

However, Social security also involve social empowerment.

(a) As social empowerment is intricately related to economic empowerment.

(b) Health Insurance (Ayushman Bharat) ensures human welfare.

(c) Article 43 & 47 of the DPSP also envision social empowerment as an important part of social justice.

Thus, Social security is the need of the hour to reach the goal of SDG 1, 2 & 3.

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

→ Globalisation is the increasing interdependence of various countries in the field of economy, polity, culture, society etc.

With globalisation two distinct things start happening.

(i) Local in the Global

- Yoga, Meditation & Spirituality are becoming an important part of western culture today
- India food like Mughlai or Punjab cusing are increasing becoming famous.
- India sports like Malkhamb

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are becoming famous.

- Further, India's dresses like Saari are increasingly liked by western women.
- India's movie like Dangal become famous in China.

(ii) At the same time, global in the local is also happening (glocalisation).

- Various foods like Pizza gets modified as per India Context. MaCD goes veg during Navratri.
- Pop music in Punjabi is inspired by western culture.
- Innovation in Economy is inspired by global ideas.
- In society, women have become free along with Indian values.

Thus, assimilation & integration both happen the globalisation process.

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.
(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

→ Violence against women, in the recent times, have been increasing as per NCRB reports (2018).

E.g., recent Hathras case is a case in point.

Why it is persisting?

(i) Transition of culture from traditional to western

(ii) Internet misuse

(iii) Patriarchal attitude & lack of respect for women.

(iv) Inadequate law & order to prevent such violence.

Ways in which these issues can be addressed

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effectively.

(i) Socialisation must start from home regarding respect for women & gender equality.

(ii) ~~End~~ Value-based education to build character & ethics in young India.

(iii) Stringent law & Order & zero tolerance towards such violence

(iv) Empowerment of Women through Capability approach of Amartya Sen.

(v) Political leaders must show highest level of ethics in dealing with women issues.

At the end, we need to remember Ambedkar's wise words, We measure a nation's progress as per the progress of women in that nation.

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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी वन क्या है? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ In the light of degradation of urban areas due to haphazard urbanization, Urban forest concept has become very important.

Urban forest is the ~~set~~ green areas in terms of trees, parks etc. present in Urban areas. E.g; Aarey forest in Mumbai

Its benefits

(i) Mitigation of urban heat island effect.

(ii) Mitigation of Air & Noise pollution.

(iii) Flood hazard is stopped.

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(iv) Ground water is recharged, thus mitigating the crisis of water as said by NITI Aayog in Composite Water Management Index.

(v) Biodiversity in terms of animals, birds are conserved.

(vi) Further, humans also become happy due to forest.

Steps taken by government to promote urban forestry.

(i) AMRUT programme - provision for parks & forest in urban areas.

(ii) ~~For~~ Declaration of Ecologically Sensitive Areas like in Gurgaon & Mumbai.

Urban forest is the future saver and guarantor of sustainable development of Urban areas in India.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

→ Globalisation has immensely impacted the knowledge industry across the world.

E.g., In India, after the 1991 reform of LPG, BPOs industry flourished in India.

Impact of Globalisation on the location of the IT industry.

(a) Theory of Comparative advantage

- As wages are low & talents are available in developing countries like India, Software development has been outsourced by developed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

countries like USA & Europe to India & China.
E.g. Rise of Infosys & TCS

(b) Further, India's professionals are hired by American companies in the high skilled sector.
Thus, emerging technology like AI, IoT related industries are located in developed countries ehle b/c of movement of physically skilled person.

(c) Also, IT industry location has shifted to tax-heaven countries like Ireland, while operation is done in developing countries like India to gain the advantage of tax relaxation & human resource.
Globalisation has truly had enormous impact on knowledge industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

→ Ecotourism has become a new buzzword in the light of environmental degradation & demand of sustainable economic development.

Ecotourism is an emerging model of tourism by balancing environment with tourism. It is the idea of integration of tourism in environmental conservation.

E.g. Ecotourism in Ratnagiri's mangrove.

How it can harness the potential of tourism industry in India?

(a) Eco-tourism leads to conservation of critical ecosystem like Himalaya

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(ii) Through Ecotourism, tourists can be made aware about the danger to ecosystem, thus increasing awareness among the population.

(iii) Further, in Ratnagiri, local population were involved, to conserve & run the ecotourism, thus giving job to local population

(iv) Thus, it will lead to interlinkage of life & economy with ecotourism & conservation of environment.

Challenge
- Lack of awareness among citizens
- Inadequate policy by government
- Commercial interest vs. Environmental debate

Government's initiatives
- Ecosensitive region declaration
- Joint forest management
- Himalayan states actively promoting Eco-tourism like in Himachal Pradesh

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11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

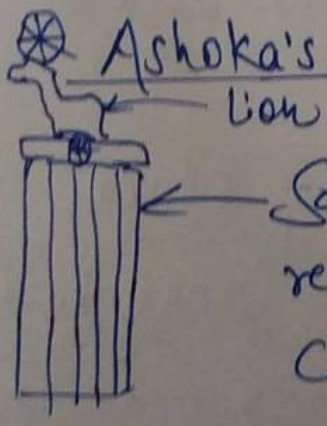
प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ After 6th Century BC, Buddhism & Jainism emerged in the backdrop of Brahman orthodoxy and emerging economic forces like development of iron-based economy.

The advent of Buddhism & Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India.

(i) Buddhism impact

(a) Ashoka's pillars & Capitols



Sarnath capital representing Dhamma-Chakrapravartana

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- Ashoka also built more than 1000 major & minor rock & pillar edict, propounding the Dhamma of Buddhism.

  E.g Rock Edict No. B (Dhauli)

(b) Stupas & Viharas

- Stupas was a hemispherical shaped structure built on the relics of Buddha

  E.g., in Sachi, Vidisha

(c) - Rock cut Viharas, chaityas was built all over India during Ashoka, Satavahana & Gupta period.

- E.g. In Ajanta, Ellora, rock cut caves were built.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Temples in Bodh Gaya along with sculpted panels.

(ii) Jainism Impact

(a) Jainism led to construction of Viharas & rock-cut caves in Udaigiri Khandagiri Caves (Odisha).

(b) Temples in Valabhi (Gujarat), Rajasthan etc. were built.
E.g. Dilwara temples in Mt. Abu.

(c) Basadis (temples) & chaitya were built.

(d) Kyotsarga posture of Tirthankara were built in the South India.

Buddhism & Jainism led to cultural revival in India in the field of architecture, philosophy, painting, literature etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

(INC)

→ After 1857 War of Independence, the British became more conservative, racially arrogant and wanted to consolidate its rule in India

Lord Lytton became Viceroy of India in 1876-1880. How his reactionary policies acted as catalyst for the formation of INC.

(i) Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- It led to heavy censorship of vernacular newspaper.
- So, civil liberties & freedom of speech & expression became an important part of independence movement.

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- S.N. Banerjee's Indian National Association (1876) protested against this Act.

(ii) Raj Durbar in the backdrop of famine.

- It exposed the hollowness of the British Raj & also led to realisation among the educated intelligentsia regarding the link between British economic policies & India's recurrent poverty & famine.

(iii) Reduction of the age limit for Civil service from 21 to 19 (1878).

- Indian National Association protested against this arrogant & racial policies.
- Further, S.N. Banerjee, M.G. Ranade, Pherozeshah Mehta realised the need of pan-India organisation to fight for India's freedom & rights.

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Liberal policies of Lord Ripon (1880-1884) led to revival of urge for independence.

(i) Repeal of VPA, 1978.

- Thus Intelligentsia realised how coordinated action can lead to more freedom & political rights.

(ii) Mysore was established as independent states (province), thus giving the idea of autonomy & independence.

(iii) Father of decentralisation of government.

Both viceroy's policies acted as Catalyst for the seed of INC to grow and fight for Independence of India.

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. (250 words) 15

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Gandhiji perfected the method of Satyagraha & passive resistance movement in South Africa (1894-1915), during his stay as lawyer & demanding rights of indentured labourers.

He came to India in 1915 & emerged as leader of Indian independence movement.

How he changed his method of struggle to suit the needs of times?

(i) Champaran Satyagraha, 1917

- He followed the idea of negotiation and civil disobedience to gain the rights of peasants

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the Indigo planters.

(ii) Ahmedabad Mill strike, 1918

- 1st Hunger strike
- As industry owners' were not willing to negotiate through the method of non-cooperation, he started hunger strike to enthuse the masses. ~~and~~
- Thus, he was able to find a middle ground with the industrial owners.

(iii) Non-Cooperation Movement

- As Communalisation was increasing in India, so, he combined the issue of Khilafat movement to launch Non-Cooperation movement in 1922.
- Peak level of Communal harmony was witnessed.

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(iv) Further, he withdrew NCM in the light of Chauri-Chaura incident (1922) as he thought, masses were not ready for Satyagraha.

(v) Then, he started Constructive programmes to teach about Satyagraha.

(vi) He launched Dandi March & Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) to gain Swaraj.

- Salt was picked because every one in flash related it with the idea of Swaraj.

(vii) Quit India Movement - 'Do or Die' Mantra.

- As the British were becoming adamant, so Gandhiji took militant posture to gain Independence.

(viii) Further, in 1933, he launched Anti-Untouchability league to tackle the problem of Untouchability. Thus it can be said that Gandhiji tweaked his idea to suit the needs of the hour, but rooted in Satyagraha

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14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ Industrial revolution started in 1750s in the United Kingdom.

It led to increasing competition among western countries and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world.

(i) Need of raw materials

- To feed the industry, they needed raw materials, thus leading to conquest of African & Asian Countries.

(ii) Market for their produced goods

- Colonised Countries absorbed products of industries.

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- E.g. India used to import 23% of British manufactured goods.

(iii) Increasing rivalry between European nations

- As each country be it UK, France, Germany etc. was struggling for economic dominance, so it led to spree of imperialism.

(iv) Further, America & Japan also started industrialising which led to the advent of imperialism in East Asia.

- E.g; Korea, Manchuria were captured by Japan, while America colonised Phillipines.

(v) Growing idea of Capitalism & its inter-link with Imperialism

- As British dominance decreased

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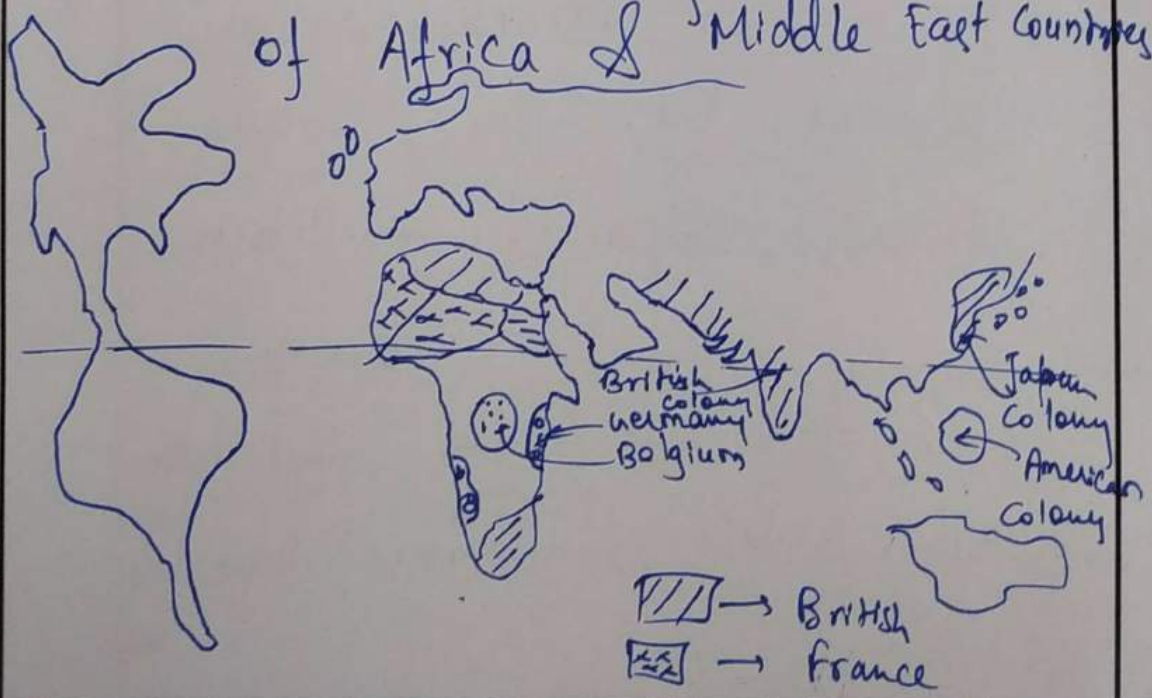
in the industrial world due to the advent of many industrial countries, they started consolidating their empire in India, through Capital investment in infrastructure like Railways, telegraphs, industries etc

(vi) Because of growing rivalry among western countries they started fighting with each other over colonial possessions, which culminated in
- World War I & II
- Random drawing of boundaries of Africa & Middle East countries.



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15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ The Caste System is a unique social stratification system in India, that divides society in 4 different Castes, based on the idea of hierarch, purity & pollution.

The Caste System Continue to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic & political conditions in the past few decades.

(i) After Independence

- Article 15 & 16 provided affirmative action for SCs & STs, thus increasing their relevance and also led to empowerment.

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(ii) Electoral - based identity politics

→ Dominant Castes in politics emerged, leading to consolidation of caste identity due to power in democracy.

Eg. Yadav in UP & Bihar, Lingayats & Reddy in South India.

→ Casteism has emerged as a strong phenomenon in politics.

(iii) Increasing association based on Caste

- After 1991 - LPG reform, competitive nature of caste emerged in economy, polity & other cultural sphere.

- Castes are forming their own organisation that provides scholarship, medical & also brings out journals to

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maintain their identity.
E.g. Brahmal Samiti in Bihar

(iv) Social Movement based on Caste

(a) Mandal Politics
- Backward class reservation led to further caste based identity to get reservation in government jobs.

(b) Dalit Movement - As the condition of Dalit & middle class intelligentsia emerged; they has started organising to assert their identities.

(v) Declining productivity in agriculture has led to demand for government reservation along caste lines. Eg. Jat, Maratha, Gujjar protest.

Thus, it can be said that Caste is taking new role as per changing socio-economic & political transformation.

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Regionalism is rooted in the idea of a region, often defined by geography, ethnicity, and common culture (e.g. language).

It is a ideology that prefers more loyalty to one's region than nation. It often manifests in the form of demand for states, autonomy or secessionism.

(i) How regionalism is a threat to national integrity?

(a) In its extreme form, it leads to extreme loyalty to one's region, often in conflict with India.

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E.g., in North-East like Nagaland, Khalistan demand in Punjab.

(b) Sons of Soil theory

- Regionalism often leads to hatred for migrant workers, thus leading to attack on migrant workers.
- E.g. in Maharashtra, Gujarat.
- Sons of soil theory is prejudicial to the idea of unity & integrity of India as envisioned by Preamble.

(c) Demand for states often lead to opening of Pandora box.
E.g. in the North East.

(d) Threat to federal charactered of the Indian Constitution, as states & Centre conflict on various national issues.

(ii) However, Regionalism also leads to facilitation of political

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participation.

(a) Demand for autonomy by Jharkhand, Telangana & Uttarakhand led to enhancement of political importance of these areas.

- E.g; in Bihar, tribal areas were left behind in undivided times
- Same happened in Telangana

(b) States formation leads to reconciliation of regionalism with nation's unity.

Regionalism can acts as both ;ie; threat to national integrity or a tool for reconciliation. It depends on its extremism or desire to be independent within India.

Thus, India's evolution with concept of regionalism has shown how both can be reconciled.

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17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

→ Natural gas's importance can be measured for Indian government's ambitious target of achieving 15% in its energy share from current 6% by 2022.

Why it is an important primary energy source?

(i) Less polluting than coal, thus leading to less GHG emission & helping in sustainable development.

(ii) Easy to transport across the world because, pipeline transport is easy & cheap.

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(iii) It is useful in every motor vehicle, be it car, bike etc.

(iv) It is also used in the production of clean electricity.

(v) It is also used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

(vi) Further, coal viviability & emergence of new sources of natural gas like shale gas, methane hydrate shows up promising future for natural gas.

It is projected to increase further, as can be seen from India's ambitious target (from 6% to 15%).

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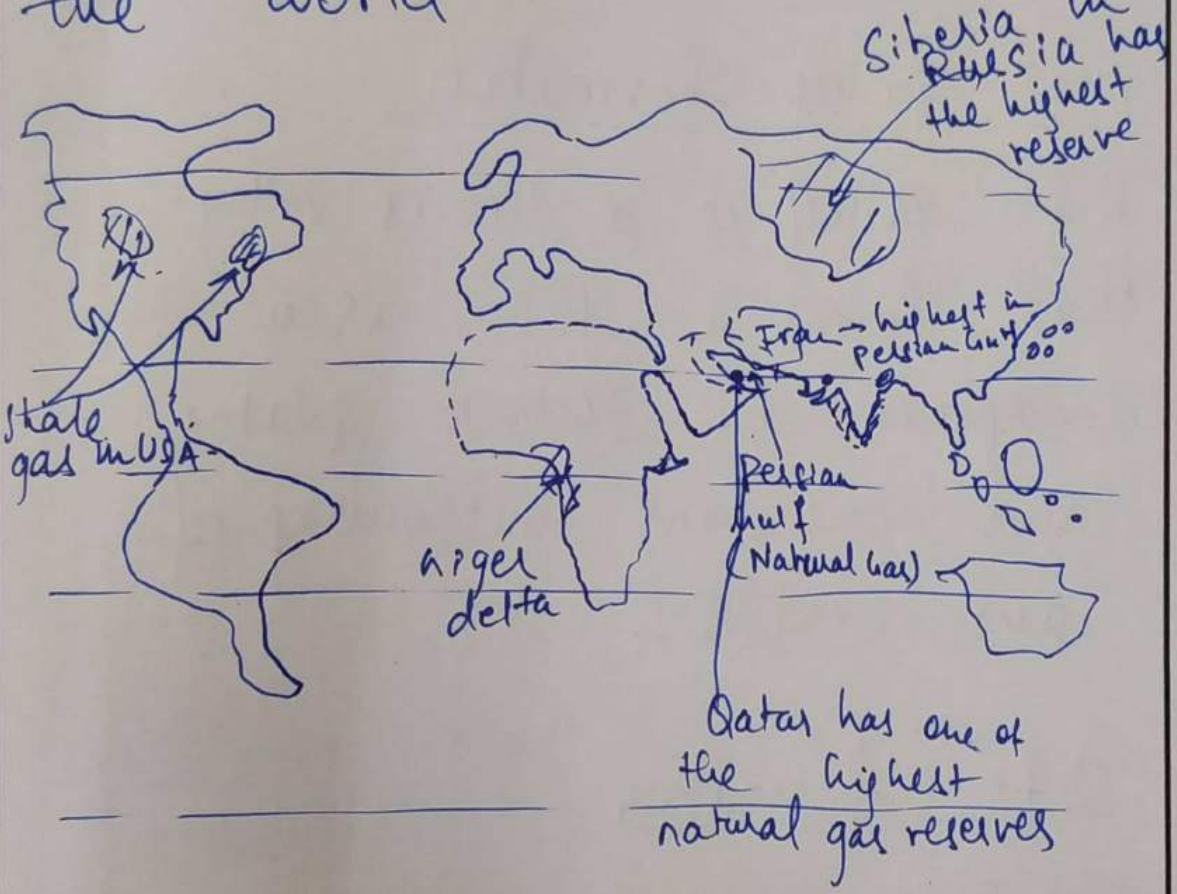
Its distribution across the world.



- In India, coastal areas like KG basin and Assam & Rajasthan have natural gas reserves.
- Russia has the highest reserve of natural gas.

Further, shale gas, methane hydrate are emerging reserves of natural gas.

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18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

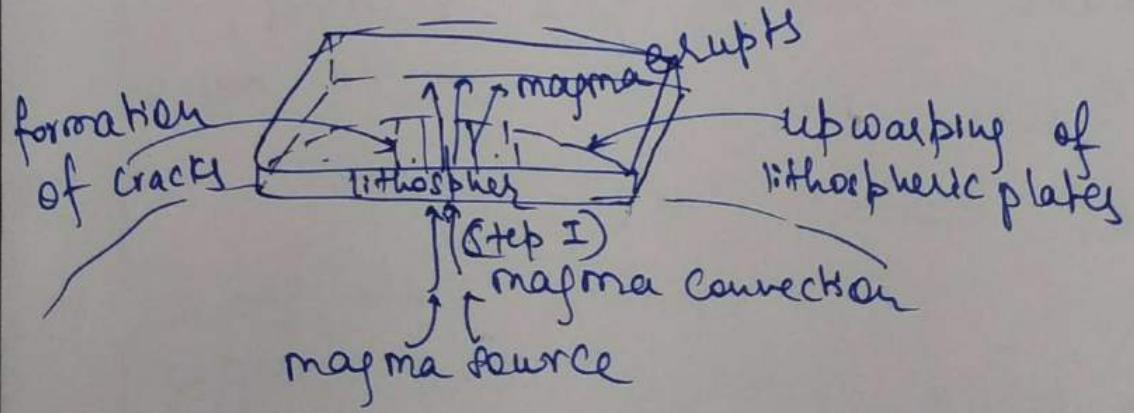
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

→ Rift Valley formation

- Rift valley is a linear valley that forms in the area where divergence of tectonic plates and consequent outpouring of lava erupts.

- Its formation

Step I → Convection of magma due to decaying of radioactive materials & mantle plume.



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Step II — Upwarping of lithospheric plates due to rising magma.

Step III — As the crust starts faulting due to rising magma, cracks starts coming in the plates.

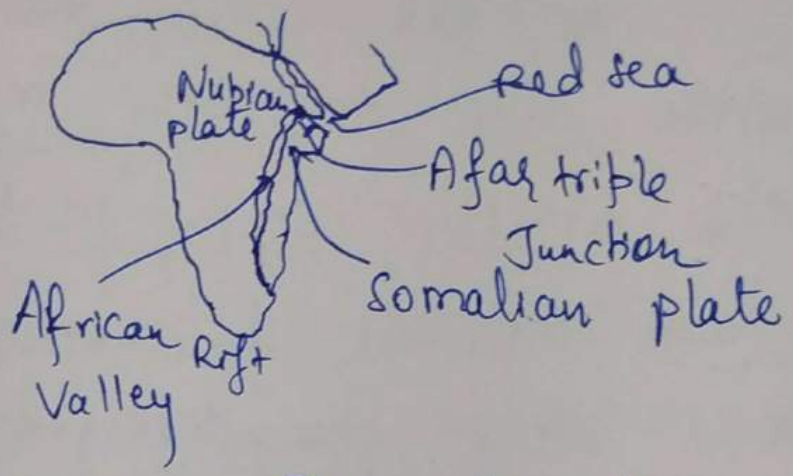
Step IV → Further faulting & Cracking leads to divergence of plates & outpouring of lava.

Step V → Due to continuous eruption of lava & magma, plateaus and new landforms start coming up.

Step VI → Further widening up of plates leads to formation of rift valley & flanked by plateaus.

In the Great

Rift Valley System, Nubian plate & Ethiopian & Somalian plate is diverging.



Due to the process as describe in the previous steps, the Great Rift valley system saw the formation of.

(i) largest lakes like Lake Tanganyika, Victoria etc.

(ii) Ethiopian plateau

(iii) Red sea formation due to divergence of Arabian plate.

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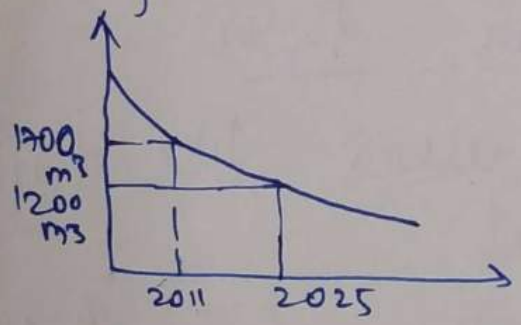
19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

→ India's one of the biggest crisis in today's times is because of the water stress.

(i) NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index.

(a)



projection

(b) By 2020, 21 of the 25 major cities will run out of the ground water; including Delhi.

(c) Around 600 million people are suffering from severe water stress.

Rapid depletion due to

(i) Economic factors

- Agriculture inefficiency as it consumes 80% of India's water
- Inefficient economic production leading to huge wastage in power plant.
- Water Pollution due to industries.

(ii) Geographic factors

- Desert areas like Rajasthan, Gujarat.
- Concentration of rainfall in Monsoon season.
- Rain shadow regions like Karnataka, Telangana etc

(iii) Political factors

- Water disputes between states
- States agricultural policy

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like subsidy in electricity
- Lack of political will to solve water crisis

Its implication has enormous significance.

(i) Economic implication
- Agriculture production will decline
- Industries will suffer.

(ii) Political implication
- Disputes between states may increase in the face of scarcity.
- Politics may descend into violence

(iii) Social implication
- Vulnerable population will suffer the most.
- Violence & conflict may increase
- Food insecurity may lead to lack of human development.

Hence, there is a need to follow NITI Aayog's recommendation to mitigate water crisis.

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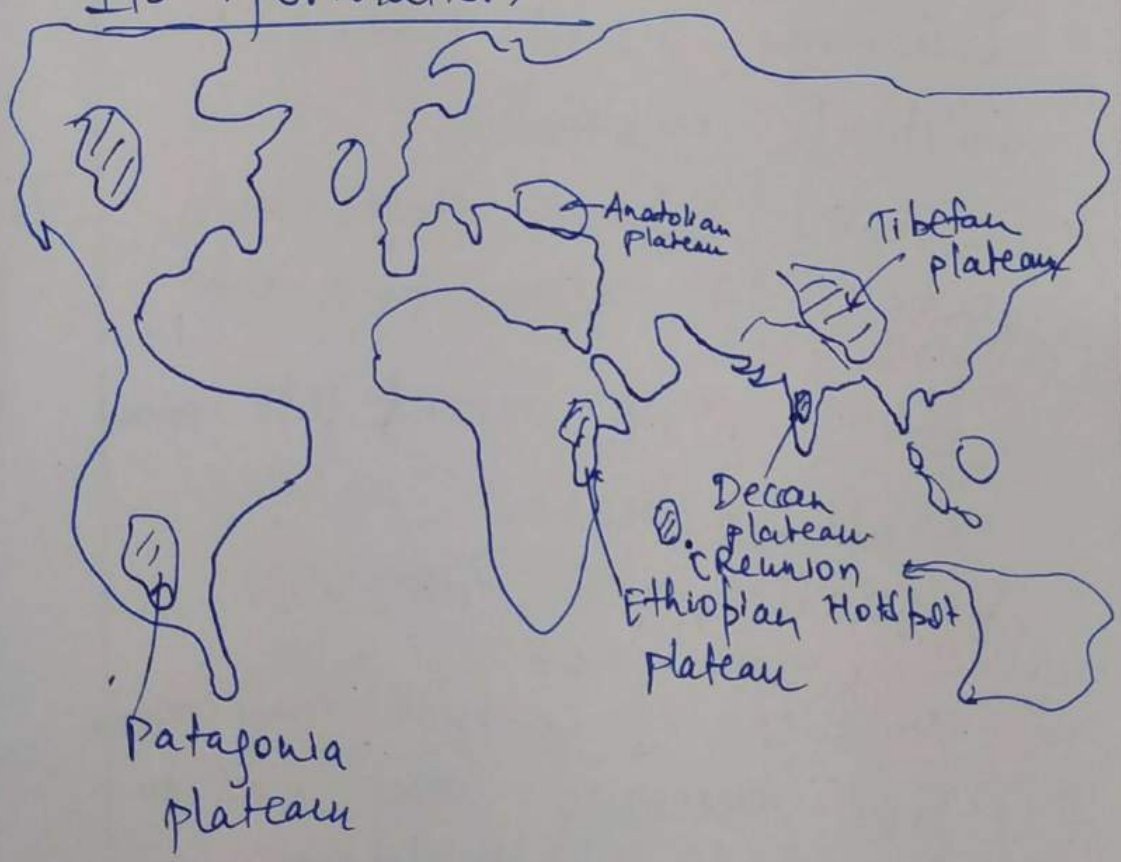
20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. **(250 words) 15**

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

→ Plateaus are flat, table-topped land.

E.g., Deccan plateau, Tibbetan plateaus.

Its formation



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(i) Plateaus can form because of tectonic thrust

- E.g., Tibetean plateau formed because of tectonic collision between India & Eurasian plateau
- Similarly, Anatolian plateau

(ii) It can form because of magma eruption.

E.g., Deccan plateau formed because of magma outpouring from Reunion hotspot.

Similarly, Ethiopean plateau formed because of magma eruption during rift valley formation.

Features of Deccan plateaus

- It was formed when

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India was passing through Reunion Hotspot, beform 40-50 mn years ago, leading to outpouring of lava.

- It is shaped in the form of triangular between Eastern & western Ghats.
- It is also called stair-like shaped land.

Economic importance of Deccan plateau.

- Minerals like iron, manganese, gold, etc. are found in Karnataka, Maharashtra.
- Black Soil - Cotton Cultivation
- Hydroelectricity due to falling of water from high elevation.
- Thus, plateaus are one of the most significant landforms found in the world.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Praveen Kumar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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10	10	
11	15	
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13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India.

(150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Article 338 of the Constitution of India provides for National Commission for Scheduled Castes to safeguard and promote the fundamental rights of the Scheduled Castes in India.

Despite many provisions and laws, SCs continue to face untouchability and being exploited.

- Increase in rates of crimes against SCs (around 26%) as per NCRB report 2019.
- E.g. recent case of UNa flogging, Hathras case
- Continual presence in the manual scavenging occupation.
- Lack of economic & social opportunities despite affirmative action.

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Hence, there is a need to strengthen National Commission for SCs. (NCSC)

Present problems in NCSCs (Article 338)

(i) No power of binding decision, as only recommendary power.

(ii) Lack of capacity, as no independent investigation department.

(iii) Lack of regional offices to cater for all India population.

Way forward

(i) Give NCSCs binding power to prosecute officials denying fundamental rights of SCs.

(ii) Capacity building → regional offices → Independent investigation department

Article 14, 15, 16, 17 provides for equality and justice and it can't be realised fully unless, we empower National Commission for SCs.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Criminalisation of politics in India is the most serious challenge the Indian polity is facing, because of increasing participation of criminals in election process and their election as representative.

Currently, 44% of our representatives have criminal charges against them. (ADR report).

Representation of people's Act, 1951 provides for the following mechanism to bar criminals :-

(i) Various offences like election offences, Untouchability crime, etc. are the criteria for prohibition of candidates.

(ii) However, only if charges are proved in a court of law.

(iii) Crimes like promoting enmity in

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the name of caste, religion, language etc. or soliciting votes in these names are the criteria for barring candidates by Election Commission of India.

(iv) However, the ECI lacks adequate power to prosecute criminals.

Though RPA, 1951 provides criteria for barring candidates, but it doesn't bestow enough power to the ECI to bar candates.

Way forward

(a) More power to the ECI to prohibit candidates.
(b) Prohibit participation of candidates if charges are filed by police.
(c) Further, Fast Track Courts can be provided for fast trials.

It's necessary to prevent participation of criminals to ensure free, fair and inclusive elections.

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10

ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

→ Under Article 39A, that directs the state to provide equal justice and free legal aid to the poor, the government passed Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008.

Objectives

(i) Equal access to justice to the marginalised communities to their doorsteps.
(ii) Speedy and cheap resolution of cases.
(iii) Promote and safeguard fundamental rights of vulnerable sections.

However, many challenges are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas

(i) Many states haven't established Gram Nyayalayas in many Panchayats
(ii) Lack of infrastructure like office, stamp, notaries etc.

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(iii) lack of appointment of judiciary
(iv) Inadequate awareness with the public
(v) Often, appeals are being used to delay adjudication.
(vi) Free justice often being perceived by people that it's not effective.
(vii) Inadequate funding by the state government.

Hence, there is a need for strengthening of Gram Nyayalayas.

Way forward
(i) Increase investment for infrastructure of Gram Nyayalayas.
(ii) Mandatory to establish Gram Nyayalayas in every Panchayat.
(iii) Spread awareness among people.

Strengthening Gram Nyayalaya would ensure justice to all as envisaged by the Preamble.

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. **(150 words) 10**

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ Alternative Mechanism is an evolution in our central governance where a group of ministers are required to perform certain functions. Article 77 was used to set up Alternative Mechanism.

Rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanism.

(i) Fragmentation of function
- Currently, numerous department & ministries have led to inadequate integration of policy
- Thus, Alternative Mechanism would ensure synergistic & holistic approach to policy.

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(ii) Speedy decision making

(iii) Project clearances would be seamless.

Eg. as Coal ministry & Environment Ministry can ensure speed clearance of forest related clearances.

(iv) Holistic and Complete planning of policies.

Eg. all transport related ministries can collaborate to draft logistic policy.

(v) Reduce Cabinet workload

Thus, Alternative Mechanism is an innovative means to ensure good governance

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ In the Indian Constitutional democracy, there are permanent executives established under Article (309-312) of the Constitution.

While, there are political executive like MPs & MLAs elected by the people to govern & legislate laws.

It's often said that the relationship between the two is both paradoxical & complementary.

Why paradoxical?

(i) Bureaucracy is unelected, however they are the dominant voice in policy making.

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(ii) They are less accountable, while representatives have to face election every 5 years.

(iii) Short term gains by politicals often lead to populism and politicisation of bureaucracy.

However, both are complementary also.

(a) Bureaucrats are experiences, so they advise in policy making to the representatives who are less experienced in emerging policy challenges.

(b) Political neutrality & Constitutional morality ensure good governance.

It is necessary to ensure non-partisan bureaucracy to develop India as per the values of Equality, freedom & justice.

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

→ E-governance is the use of emerging technologies like internet, Artificial Intelligence etc. to provide good governance.

E.g. Digital India, PRAGATI etc.

How it empowers citizens?

(i) Speedy delivery of public services to remote areas.
E.g. telemedicine, tele-education

(ii) People's participation in policy formulation, implementation & monitoring.
E.g. Mygov.in, e-Social Audit

(iii) Easy access of information.

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thus ensuring transparency & accountability.

E.g. Rajasthan's Jan Soochna Portal.

(iv) Re-engineering of government processes.

E.g. e-Biz → ease of doing business through single window clearances

(v) Easy monitoring of projects through Artificial Intelligence.

e.g. e-VIN → monitoring of vaccine stock.

However, various challenges like attitudinal change, digital infrastructure, digital literacy etc. need to be tackled to truly realise its potential.

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7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ In the NALSA vs. UoI (2014), the SC gave a landmark judgement to uphold the fundamental rights of equality, freedom, right to life (Article 21) of the Transgender persons.

In this regard, the Centre legislated "Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019".

How it dilutes the SC's judgement?

(i) Screening of transgender by the district administration to recognise officially.

- Against the self-determination of gender rights recognised under SC's 2014 judgment.

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(ii) No Affirmative action like reservation provided by the Act.
- While the SC clearly directed for reservation of transgenders.

However, various provisions establish a mechanism for realisation of rights of transgenders.

(a) National Council for transgenders
(b) Prohibition of discrimination in any public service.
(c) Third gender to be included in every aspect of governance.
(d) Right to health and surgery

Further, laws related to rape, marriage, personal laws need to be amended in respect of transgender to ensure social, political & economic justice of transgenders.

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.
(150 words) 10
स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Article 47 of the Constitution directs the state to ensure public health for all.

However, it's a directive principle that is not justiciable, only moral obligation.

How the declaration of the Right to health can ensure Universal health coverage?

(i) Rights based approach
- Now the citizens can demand health service as their right.

(ii) Government will be accountable
- Thus ensure good health access.

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(iii) Currently enormous skewness in health infrastructure between rural & urban areas can be ~~[illegible]~~ reduced.

(iv) Civil Society will participate by demanding the fulfillment of rights to health.

(v) Health System will become inclusive.

(vi) Government investment will increase, which is currently stagnated at 1.3%.

Hence, it is worthwhile to declare right to health as a fundamental right.

PM Jan Arogya Yojana, NRHM, NUHM etc. are steps in the right direction.

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9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ As per International Organization for Migration report, India sends the highest number of people across the world.

India also receives highest remittances from diaspora ($ 78 bn).

However, Indian diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges:-

(i) Lack of protection of labour rights

(ii) Low wages and no social protection measures.

(iii) Poor living conditions and they live in slums.

(iv) Instability in the Gulf because of sectarian

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Conflict in Iraq, Yemen, etc.

(v) In COVID-19, they were left with no protection and faced challenges like no jobs.

(vi) Declining oil economy further makes them vulnerable.

(vii) Inadequate skill possessed by workers.

(viii) No proper data collection by Indian government to provide them with social protection.

(ix) No political rights & voice.

Hence, the need of the hour is to ensure social, political and economic protection to Indian diaspora.

(i) India can use its leverage of good relations with Gulf countries.

(ii) Skill India can be extended to Indian diaspora.

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

→ In the wake of World War II and ensuing decolonisation, there was a need of establishing an organisation which can ensure that hunger and food deprivation never become a weapon of war.

In this context, World Food Programme was established.

- In 1961, by Food & Agriculture Organisation with UNGA.
- It is an agency of the UN to combat hunger, poverty and ensuring agriculture sustainability.
- It has provided food to 100 million people in 80 countries.

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- Further, it has delivered food in conflict ridden nations like Syria, Yemen, Sudan, Palestine etc.
- It is fulfilling the SDG goal 2 of universal access to safe & nutritious food.

Its Contribution in India.

(i) Policy inputs in the Targeted Public distribution system.

(ii) Funding to India's effort of delivering food and preventing malnutrition.

(iii) Innovative reforms like automatic grain dispensing machine was suggested by WFP.

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरुद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ As per Raghuram Rajan's "The Third Pillar", Civil society groups (CSOs) are an important pillar of society to ensure development of all.

CSOs are various non-state organisations like NGOs, political activists, development groups, trade unions etc. that promotes democracy and ensure development.

Actions against CSOs by government is seen as shrinking space for dissent.

Why?

(i) denial of fundamental rights under Article 21.

(ii) If states take intrusive actions, then democratic voice for justice will shrink.

(iii) Right to freedom and life will be wrongfully denied.

(iv) States will become unaccountable for their actions.

(v) Party in power will promote their own agenda, with disregard to Constitutional morality.

(vi) For example, during COVID-19, it was because of the effort of CSOs that migrant workers exodus was heeded by government and the SC.

However, merit-based action is required.

(a) Article 19(2) provides limitation to freedom of speech & expression

in the name of Sovereignty, unity, integrity of India.

(b) Further, IB's report 2014 had told how various NGOs getting foreign funding is stalling project development and pursuing anti-national activities.

(c) Vested interests try to endanger security of India.
E.g. LWEs got foreign funding through NGOs.

(d) Many NGOs are avoiding transparency.

Hence, Need of the hour is to balance freedom with security & Unity of India.

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

→ In the Indian system of governance, it is said that Prime Minister's office is the most powerful office.

Why?

(i) As, the PM is the head of the government, so offices close to him/her ~~and~~ possess enormous influence.

(ii) Many decisions of project clearances are finally approved by PMO.

(iii) In recent times, our PM has become very enthusiast to ensure development and prevent corruption.

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Positive implication of PMO as the most powerful body.

(i) Ensure speedy clearance of proposals.

(ii) Prevent departmental conflict and parochialism between ministries.

(iii) Prevent Corruption by individual ministries.

(iv) Ensure collective responsibility of the government under Article 75.

(v) Synergistic approach by various department and government.

(vi) PM's vision is manifested in nation's development.

However, increasing Centralisation of power by

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PMO has also negative implication

(i) Inadequate monitoring of activity due to centralisation.

(ii) Lack of delegation of function lead to delays in decision making.

(iii) Increasing dependency of ministeries to the PMO leads to poor functioning of individual ministeries.

(iv) Also, accountability of individual ministeries reduces.

(v) If PMO doesn't monitor, then project doesn't get implemented in such system.

Hence, the idea is to follow 'Golden Mean' of PMO's influence and delegation of function to ensure 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'.

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ In India's Constitutional democracy, Article 13 to 35 provides fundamental rights like equality, freedom, justice, liberty, against exploitation etc. to every Indian Citizens.

In this regard, Article 32 provides for the enforcement of fundamental rights by the Supreme Court.

How the judiciary infuse accountability in the government functioning?

(i) The SC is the guarantor of fundamental rights under Article 32.

(ii) Article 226 also empowers HC to ensure justice.

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(iii) Doctrine of judicial review can be used the SC and HC to prevent enactment of laws, ultra vires to the Constitution.

E.g. Aadhar Act was, in part, overrule to ensure Right to privacy.

(iv) PIL mechanism was provided by the SC to ensure access of justice to poor & marginalized sections.

(v) The SC has given many doctrines like doctrine of harmonious construction, doctrine of colourable legislations to bring accountability & uphold fundamental rights

(vi) Often, the SC justifies judicial activism in the name of legislative vacuum, populism etc.

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However, sometimes critics allege judicial overreach.

(i) Unbalancing of delicate balance of power if the judiciary invades legislative & executive domain.

(ii) Lack of knowledge with the judiciary.

(iii) Unelected & unaccountable institutions.

(iv) Many judgements have led to enormous economic consequences like 2G spectrum cancellation, liquor ban in highway etc.

Way forward

(i) Follow Golden means between judicial activism & judicial restraint

(ii) Invade legislative space only when fundamental rights are not being upheld.

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14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Article 129 provides for the power to punish for Contempt of Court to the SC.

Two types of contempt are provided--

(i) Civil Contempt → when someone wilfully disobeys the ruling of court;

(ii) Criminal Contempt → when someone scandalises the administration of justice by oral or written words, that reduces respect of judiciary and obstructs administration of justice.

Recently, many cases of Contempt came in the

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news like Prashant Bhushan Case

Why it is necessary?

(i) Article 19(2) limits freedom of speech & expression in the name of Contempt of Court.

(ii) Judiciary's sole existence is based on respect & trust, hence, it's necessary to ensure respect of this institution.

(iii) If someone scandalised court, then people's trust will be broken, leading to distrust in judiciary.

(iv) In the age of digital era, constructive criticism has receded and mindless criticism has endanged judiciary.

Though, it is necessary to punish, however,

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there should be some caveats.

(i) Truthful reports must be allowed.

(ii) Constructive criticism leads to corrective action by judiciary.
E.g. SC's prompt action in migration case after criticism.

(iii) Restraint must be applied otherwise dissent will be crushed.

(iv) Dissent actually ensures strengthening of institutions.

Way forward

(i) Judicial accountability is the need of the hour to dispel citizens doubt about ~~its~~ functioning.

(ii) Judicial should command respect not demand, by giving speedy justice and upholding fundamental rights provided under the Constitution.

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15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

→ Custodial violence is the use of force by the police in the detention to extract evidence from the accused.

Recent cases of custodial deaths have brought this menace into news. E.g. Father-Son duo killing by Tamil Nadu Police, Hyderabad encounter etc.

* Legal Concerns associated with custodial violence

(i) Violation of Right to Life under Article 21.

(ii) Violation of IPC and CrPC by the police institution itself.

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(iii) Violation of fundamental rights by the very institution meant to protect it.

(iv) Article 20 prevents self-incrimination

(v) Extraction of evidence in police custody is not valid as said by the SC in D.K. Basu Judgment.

(vi) Criminalisation of police

Challenges in curbing such incidents.

(i) Poor Work Culture of police institution.

(ii) Lack of professional training with the police personnel.

(iii) Vohra Committee and Venkatachaliah Commission had said

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Criminalisation of politics → Criminalisation of police

(iv) Poor working condition of police and poor infrastructure of investment.

(v) Lack of legal awareness with the victim.

Way forward

(i) Anti-torture legislation & signing, ratifying of UN Convention against torture.

(ii) Capacity building and ethical competence of police personnel.

(iii) SC's judgement of Prakash Singh Case (2006) need to implemented by State
- State police Commission
- Complaint Authority.

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.
(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Civil Society is an important pillar of governance to ensure justice, equality and upholding of fundamental rights.

How civil society have played an important role in ushering transparency & accountability?

(a) Civil society efforts have led to passion of the RTI Act in 2005.

(b) Constant filling of RTI has led to uncovering of many corruption case in India. E.g. Coal allocation scam.

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(c) Civil society continuous questioning with the administration ensures timely implementation of project.

(d) Civil society also does social audit that ensures transparency & accountability.
i.e. in National food security Act, and MGNREGA, civil society does social audit.

(e) Civil society engages with the government through -
(i) Policy inputs using research e.g. Centre for Science & environment
(ii) Association for democratic reforms have tried to ensure electoral sanctity through publishing of candidates criminal background.
(iii) Policy implementation by various NGOs and Volunteers

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groups.
E.g. ISKON temple provided food to more than 6 lakh people daily during lockdown.

(f) Further, civil society protests against government laws, rules etc to ensure fundamental rights.

(g) Civil society advocates legislations for justice of marginalised sections like Transgenders people's Act.

(h) Civil society also files case in judiciary to bring transparency.
E.g. Aadhar Act, 2016. in part was not implement, as it was contrary to Right to Privacy.

Thus, civil society is an important pillar of transparent & accountable governance.

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17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

→ Article 47, and SDG goal 2 envisage universal access to safe and nutritious food.

However, India despite being a net food surplus country, suffers from the paradox of plenty.

(i) Increasing agricultural wastage (around 25%) due to poor value addition infrastructure.

(ii) Corruption in public distribution institution.

(iii) Higher malnutrition due to poor nutrients in food.
E.g. as per NFHS-4

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report, around 37% of the child are stunted, while more than 50% of the women suffers from anaemia.

(iv) Further, India's double burden of malnutrition
- As obese children are increasing due to poor habit of eating junk food.
- Low awareness.

(v) Poor also suffers from hunger because of lack of purchasing capacity.

(vi) In India, there are overflowing godowns of cereals, while children die in hunger in Jharkhand.

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Ways to address this Concern

(i) Decentralised procurement and distribution of grain.

(ii) Diversify the basket of PDS like pulses, oils etc.

(iii) Sustainable agriculture, along with increase of public investment in infrastructure.

(iv) Food fortification as recommended by FSSAI.

(v) FSSAI's Eat Safe India campaign can reduce obese problem.

(vi) Basic income transfer can be a step in the right direction.

Government also needs to diversify and modernise agriculture along with integrated approach to malnutrition like sanitation, water etc. can be a way forward.

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18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? (250 words) 15

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

→ Role of wage employment in alleviating poverty.

(i) Right to choice due to increasing disposable income.

(ii) Article 39 envisages Right to adequate livelihood as an important means of socio-economic justice.

(iii) Increasing income leads to increase in consumption, and saving, thus leading to economic growth.

In 2005-2010, MGNREGA played an important role

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in increasing employment and decreasing poverty.

(iv) Wage amount increases in private sectors due to increase in bargaining power.

(v) Problem of inadequate delivery of services doesn't happen in wage employment.

(vi) Disposable income → increase in education spending

How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier programmes?

(i) Rights-based approach to work (Article 21)

(ii) Important role of Gram Sabha in planning & implementation ensure transparency & accountability

(iii) Mandatory provision to give work to women.
More than 55% of workers are women, thus inclusive.

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(iv) Financial Inclusion → as Direct Benefit transfer is used for wage distribution.

(v) MGNREGA is being converged with other programmes like Housing, water, sanitation agriculture etc. to create rural assets and integrated poverty alleviation.

Thus, wage employment along the lines of Rights-based is an important measure to alleviate poverty and fulfill SDG goal 1 (no poverty).

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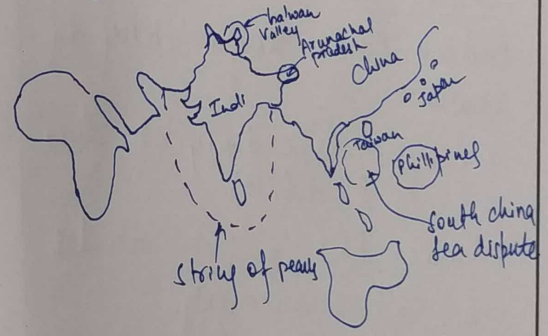
19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ China's aggressiveness in the backdrop of economic and military expansion has led to conflict in several areas.



In the areas like,

(i) Himalyan dispute with India,

(ii) South China sea dispute with Vietnam, Phillipines, Taiwan, Malaysia etc.

China is following its

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policy of aggression.

Challenges it poses to India

(i) Lack of economic and military Capacity to fight two front war with China & Pakistan.

(ii) India's encirclement in the Indian Ocean through String of pearls

(iii) Economic dependency on China (51 bn $ deficit).

(iv) China's BRI project intrudes in India's sovereignty.

However, it also provides opportunities for strengthening itself.

Domestically

(i) Economic self-reliance through

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Atma-Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

(ii) Military indigenisation

(iii) Consolidation of border through construction of infrastructure.

(iv) Atma-Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan unique opportunity to ensure India's socio-economic development as other EU, Japan, Australia etc. want to build supply chain Resilience.

Internationally

(i) Build relationship through Quad with Japan, Australia & USA.

(ii) Diplomatic win with France, Germany etc. due to their increasing fear of China.

(iii) Other Countries like Vietnam and ASEAN countries can be useful partner in countering china.

Further, India needs to focus on "Neighbourhood first" and Act East policy to strengthen our Capacity to ensure peace.

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ As per the UN report, South Asia is the least integrated region in the world.

While, only 5% of the trade happens between South Asian Countries, East Asia & EU account for 35% & 60% of their internal trade.

Trade & Connectivity hold the key for India to engage with Neighbours.

Opportunities

(i) from 5%, the trade can be increase to atleast 35%.

(ii) Energy, agriculture, IT sectors

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holds promise, as India's experience can be useful for South Asian countries.

(iii) India's 'Neighbourhood policy' can get boost with trade & connectivity.

(iv) Further, regional security threats like terrorism and chinese influence can be reduced in India's neighbours.

However, there are many challenges associated.

(i) Poor infrastructure and connectivity

(ii) Division of regional geopolitics due to religious lines.

(iii) Lack of economic power with India to engage with South Asia.

(iv) China's increasing influence with

Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc.

(v) Pakistan's state sponsored terrorism.

(vi) India's big brotherly attitude doesn't bode well with neighbour.

Way forward

(i) Neighbourhood policy along the lines of Gujral doctrine.

(ii) Increase investment in infrastructure connectivity. E.g. BBIN motor vehicles agreement.

(iii) SAARC needs to be revitalised and Pakistan's issue need to be decoupled with SAARC.

South Asian connectivity is the need of the hour to ensure economic and political security of India and the world.